

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**Proclamation 6155 of July 3, 1990**

**Idaho Centennial Day, 1990**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

On July 3, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed a proclamation declaring Idaho the 43rd State of the Union. During the succeeding century, Idaho and its people have made substantial contributions to the social and economic development of the United States.

Rich in valuable minerals, fertile land, and unspoiled forests, Idaho is truly the "Gem State." It was Meriwether Lewis and William Clark who first charted the rich, mountainous territory that is now Idaho. During their expedition of 1805–1806, they discovered lush valleys, rivers, and forests teeming with fish and wildlife—land that had been cultivated and cherished by generations of Indian tribes, including the Kootenai, Nez Percé, Coeur D'Alene, and Shoshoni. The Lewis and Clark expedition introduced the rest of the Nation to this fertile territory and inspired a long line of explorers and settlers to follow.

The story of those who settled and developed Idaho is one of enterprise and discovery, hope and hard work. Close behind Lewis and Clark came fur traders, missionaries, and brave pioneer families making their way west along the Oregon Trail. The discovery of gold in the mid-19th century brought a rush of prospectors to the territory and marked the birth of one of Idaho's most productive industries.

Since becoming a State in 1890, the people of Idaho have demonstrated the same vision, strength, and industriousness exhibited by their forebears. In farming, mining, and tourism, they have made effective use of the State's natural resources, bringing progress and prosperity to the region and to the entire country. Today, all Americans continue to benefit from the careful development of Idaho's vast resources, including its minerals, timber, and, of course, the famous Idaho potato.

The people of Idaho have also set a wonderful example of environmental stewardship, effectively preserving the breathtaking mountain scenery and pristine rivers explored by Lewis and Clark nearly 2 centuries ago. Each year, thousands of individuals and families visit Idaho to explore its magnificent national forestlands and recreational areas such as Bear Lake and the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

From its snowcapped mountain peaks and verdant plains to the deep and winding canyons of the Snake River, Idaho continues to be a land of extraordinary natural splendor and untold promise. Its geographic diversity, its colorful history, and its enviable quality of life make the Gem State one of our Nation's great treasures. This year, as they cele-

brate a century of statehood, the people of Idaho can be very proud indeed.

In recognition of Idaho's contributions to the United States and in commemoration of its Centennial, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 245, has designated July 3, 1990, as "Idaho Centennial Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 3, 1990, as Idaho Centennial Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**Proclamation 6156 of July 9, 1990**

**Wyoming Centennial Day, 1990**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

On July 10, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed a proclamation declaring Wyoming the 44th State of the Union. In the 100 years since that day, the people of Wyoming have built an outstanding record of achievement.

From its eastern plains to the unspoiled heights of the Teton Mountain Range, Wyoming is a land of timeless beauty and untold natural wealth. It is also a land rich in history and in examples of environmental stewardship. Generations of Indian tribes—including the Crow, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Sioux—cultivated and cherished the vast territory that is now Wyoming, establishing a rich cultural legacy that still graces the State today. The Nation's first national park, Yellowstone, is largely located in northwestern Wyoming. Wyoming is also the home of our first national forest, Shoshone, and our first national monument, Devils Tower. Wyoming's vast wilderness areas, abundant wildlife, and other natural resources attract thousands of visitors to the State each year.

These visitors can testify not only to the State's natural beauty, but also to the generous hospitality of the people of Wyoming. The State's history, however, also speaks highly of their character and spirit. Known as the Equality State, Wyoming was the first State in the Nation to allow women to vote and the first to elect a woman as Governor. During the past century, its citizens have demonstrated a strong commitment to the ideals that unite all Americans—ideals of freedom, equality, justice, and tolerance.

Since becoming a State in 1890, the people of Wyoming have made substantial contributions to the social and economic development of the United States. Indeed, as they mark this special milestone in their State's history, all of us have reason to celebrate.